are measured by or retrieved from meeting quality monitoring devices. As will be discussed in more detail below, any meeting-related information may be described as a meeting quality parameter.

[0015] A wide variety of devices and services may be described as meeting quality monitoring devices. For example, in meeting **100**, quality monitoring device **106**A is a thermostat recording the current temperature in the meeting room. Air temperature has a bearing on human comfort level and can negatively affect how comfortable and productive the meeting is when too high or too low. Quality monitoring device **106**A may additionally or alternatively measure air composition—relative levels of oxygen, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, humidity, ozone, etc.,—which can also have a negative effect on meeting participant health and comfort.

[0016] Quality monitoring device **106**B is a camera (e.g., visible light camera, infrared camera) that may, for instance, record which of the invited meeting participants attended the meeting, the body language and/or facial expressions of meeting participants, the amount of time each participant spends contributing during the meeting, etc.

[0017] Quality monitoring device **106**C is a microphone that may, for instance, detect speech patterns consistent with boredom, fatigue, etc., record how much time each participant spends speaking, record the ambient noise in the meeting location, etc.

[0018] Quality monitoring device **106**D is a personal electronic device that may serve as a source of information regarding a specific meeting participant's behaviors. For example, device **106**D may track information regarding how much a participant contributes to a meeting vs performing other tasks (e.g., texting, checking email, browsing the Internet), include information regarding a participant's schedule (e.g., how many other meetings they have attended that day), etc. Quality monitoring device **106**D may, for example, take the form of a smartphone, desktop, tablet, laptop, and/or any other suitable electronic device. In some cases, data from quality monitoring device **106**D may be supplemented with data stored in a remote location, for example a cloud server or database. Furthermore, quality monitoring device **106**D may serve as a proxy indicator of a specific user's presence. For example, the current location of quality monitoring device **106**D may be tracked via WiFi connections, Bluetooth (or other wireless signal) beacons present in the meeting space, etc. Presence of quality monitoring device **106**D in a specific area (e.g., meeting room) may be used to infer that the owner of the device is also present in the specific area.

[0019] It will be understood that meeting **100** is shown as an example. Other meetings may take place in any suitable meeting location and have any suitable number of meeting participants. Furthermore, the meeting quality monitoring devices **106**A-**106**D described above are non-limiting examples. Additional examples of meeting quality monitoring devices will be described below.

[0020] FIG. **2** illustrates an example method **200** for computer-generating meeting insights. Method **200** will generally be implemented on a meeting insight computing system, which may have any suitable form factor and hardware configuration. For example, a meeting insight computing system may take the form of a desktop, laptop, server, smartphone, tablet, wearable device, media center, etc. In some examples, a meeting insight computing system may take the form of computing system **600** described below with respect to FIG. **6**.

[0021] At **202**, method **200** includes collecting a plurality of quality parameters from a plurality of meeting quality monitoring devices. The plurality of quality parameters each quantify conditions during one or more previously-conducted meetings and are useable to determine an overall quality score for each of the previous meetings. This is schematically illustrated with respect to FIG. **3**, which depicts an example meeting insight computing system **300** useable to schedule and manage meetings such as meeting **100**. As indicated above, meeting insight computing system **300** may be implemented with any suitable computer hardware, and its functions may in some cases be distributed across any number of discrete devices.

[0022] Meeting insight computing system **300** includes a meeting evaluation machine (e.g., one or more processors and associated components) **302** configured to collect and process quality parameters from meeting quality monitoring devices. A graphical scheduling interface **304** is useable to schedule meetings at specific times and locations and including specific meeting participants. Meeting insight computing system **300** also includes an insight generation machine **306** configured to generate meeting insights. As discussed above, each of these components may be implemented on any suitable hardware and distributed across any suitable number of discrete devices. In some examples, functions performed by the meeting evaluation machine, scheduling interface, and/or insight generation machine may be performed by computing system **600** of FIG. **6**.

[0023] Meeting evaluation machine **302** is configured to maintain and evaluate quality parameters **308**. A "quality parameter" is any piece of information that reflects, or can be correlated with, the efficiency, productivity, comfort level, etc., of a previously-elapsed or currently-ongoing meeting. Accordingly, non-limiting examples of quality parameters include: air temperature, air composition, brightness, ambient noise level, room occupancy (e.g., expressed as a binary value or an actual number of participants), a quantified average attention level, a quantified average level of fatigue, a percentage of participants who contributed during the meeting, a meeting attendance metric (e.g., a number of absences or late arrivals during the meeting), meeting materials distributed to participants in advance of the meeting (e.g., a quality of the materials, how far in advance the materials were distributed, a relevance of the materials), whether the meeting started or ended on time, an emotional sentiment expressed by meeting participants (e.g., based on body language, tone of voice, explicit statements), average number of other meetings attended by meeting participants that day/week/other period, results of a post-meeting survey (e.g., whether participants felt the meeting was necessary or productive), participant roles or duties, participant workplace locations (e.g., how far did each participant travel to reach the meeting), whether the meeting is recurring, how many participants attended remotely, etc.

[0024] Quality parameters **308** may be stored for any suitable number of meetings. In some cases, the meeting insight computing system may maintain a historical archive of quality parameters associated with all meetings the computing system was used to schedule or manage, or the meeting insight computing system may only store quality parameters for meetings that meet user-specified criteria. In some examples, quality parameters may be collected for